

ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard

Quick Guide

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U.S. Census Bureau
National Telecommunications and Information Administration
Department of Commerce

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OVERVIEW

The Census Bureau and the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) are working together to help states and local communities understand the economic context of areas impacted by broadband infrastructure expansion.

As part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, the ACCESS BROADBAND Act of 2021 was established to, among other purposes, track broadband federal broadband investment. The legislation requires NTIA to report on the economic impact of federal broadband investments on local economies, including any effect on small businesses or jobs.

The Census Bureau and NTIA created the ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard for policymakers and the public to assess how changes in broadband availability and adoption could influence local economies. The interactive dashboard allows users to compare maps displaying broadband access statistics to maps of select economic indicators. Indicators include statistics on employment, small business establishments, wages and income, poverty, home values, population change and migration, educational attainment, and real gross domestic product (GDP).

All maps are available for U.S. states (including the District of Columbia) and counties, with select indicators available at the census tract level. Also, most maps include statistics for Puerto Rico.

This is the first release of the ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard, enabling users to assess baseline economic characteristics at the smallest geographic level possible. NTIA and the Census Bureau plan to update the dashboard annually so users can assess the economic context of areas where broadband availability and adoption efforts are underway. Each release will include the interactive dashboard and supplemental data files so users can access the underlying map data.

LOCATIONS

ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard

To view the maps of broadband access and social and economic indicators, visit

< <https://mtgis-portal.geo.census.gov/arcgis/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=233ad09d77e14150be143b9447ed5074> >

Tutorial on How to Use the Dashboard

To view helpful instructions and suggestions for how to interact with the dashboard, visit

< https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/technical-documentation/access-broadband/tutorial_ACCESS_BROADBAND_Dashboard.pdf >

Supplemental Data Files and Record Layouts

The data used for the dashboard's maps are available in three supplemental data files, one for each geographic level available. Estimates and margins of error are available for state, county, and, when available, census tracts. In addition, these files include additional indicators not included in the dashboard (see Table 1).

To access the dashboard's supplemental data files and record layouts, visit

< <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/community-resilience-estimates/partnerships/ntia/broadband-act.html> >

LIST OF INDICATORS

Table 1 gives an overview of the indicators included in the dashboard and supplemental files, and highlights which geographies are available for each indicator. In addition, it identifies which indicators are only available in the supplemental data files.

Table 1: Availability of ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard Indicators

Dashboard Indicator	Geographies Available				Available in Supplemental File Only
	State	County	Census Tract	Puerto Rico ¹	
Percentage of households with a broadband subscription	x	x	x	x	
Percentage of population living where broadband fixed services of at least 25/3 Mbps are available	x	x ²			
Percentage of population employed	x	x	x	x	
Labor force participation rate	x	x	x	x	
Unemployment rate	x	x		x	
Annual change in employment	x	x ³		x	
Percentage of workers self-employed	x	x	x	x	
Percentage of workers that work from home	x	x	x	x	
Average weekly wage (dollars)	x	x ³		x	
Median household income (dollars)	x	x			
Poverty rate (SAIPE)	x	x			
Poverty rate (ACS)	x	x	x	x	
Establishment entry rate	x	x ²			
Annual change in business establishments with less than 20 employees	x	x ²			
Annual change in business establishments with less than 500 employees	x	x ²			
Annual change in total business establishments	x	x ²			x
Annual percent in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	x	x ⁴			
Median home value (dollars)	x	x	x	x	
Annual population change	x	x		x	
Net migration rate	x	x			
Percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher	x	x	x	x	
Percentage of the population with a high school diploma (or equivalent)	x	x	x	x	x
Percentage of the population with an associate's degree	x	x	x	x	x
Percent of high school-aged population not enrolled, not a graduate	x	x		x	

¹ Includes municipios (Puerto Rico's county-equivalent)

² This indicator is calculated using data years that precede 2020. Due to county boundary changes in 2020, two Alaska counties, Chugach Census Area (02-063) and Copper River Census Area (02-066), cannot be compared across data years and, therefore, will not appear in the dashboard and supplemental data files.

³ No data for Kalawao County, Hawaii

⁴ Maui County and Kalawao County, Hawaii, are combined. In addition, select independent cities in Virginia are combined with a surrounding county (for a list of combined counties see Appendix A).

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

This section includes detailed definitions for the indicators included in the ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard and its supplemental data files. The next section includes details on each indicator's data source.

- **Percentage of households with a broadband subscription**

The percentage of households reporting at least one of the following types of internet subscriptions: Broadband such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL; a cellular data plan; satellite; a fixed wireless subscription; or other non-dial-up subscription types.

Source: Table S2801: 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS), Census Bureau

- **Percentage of population living where broadband fixed services of at least 25/3 Mbps are available**

The percentage of population who live in places where broadband services are available and meet the Federal Communication Commission (FCC)'s benchmark speeds for advanced telecommunications capability as of December 31, 2019.

Source: Appendix D - Deployment of Fixed Terrestrial Fixed 25/3 Mbps and Mobile 4G LTE with a Minimum Advertised Speed of 5/1 Mbps Services by State and County (December 31, 2019): Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, Released January 19, 2021, Federal Communications Commission

- **Percentage of population employed**

The percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 years and older who are employed.¹ The civilian noninstitutional population excludes active-duty members of U.S. Armed Forces and incarcerated and nursing home populations.

Source: Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Labor force participation rate**

The percentage of civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 years and older that are classified as in the labor force (i.e., classified as either employed or unemployed).² For example, if there are 100 people in the civilian population 16 years and older, and 64 of them are in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate would be 64 percent.

Source: Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Unemployment rate**

The annual average unemployment rate.³

Source: 2021 Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics

- **Annual change in employment**

The percent change in annual average employment levels from 2020 to 2021.⁴

Source: 2020 & 2021 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹ Subject definitions for employment status can be found on page 67 of the American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2021 Subject Definitions Document. See < https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2021_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>

² See footnote 1.

³ The Bureau of Labor Statistics employment and unemployment statistics may vary from the American Community Survey's estimates because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources, visit <<https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/labor-force/guidance/survey-differences.html>>.

⁴ See footnote 3.

- **Percentage of workers self-employed**

The percentage of the civilian employed population ages 16 years and older working in their own non-incorporated business. This indicator includes people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Source: Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Percentage of workers that work from home**

The percentage of workers ages 16 years and older that reported their residential address as the geographic location at which they carried out their occupational activities during the survey's reference week.

Source: Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Average weekly wage (dollars)**

Average weekly wage based on the 12-monthly employment levels and total annual wage levels.

Source: 2021 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics

- **Median household income (dollars)**

A single-year estimate of median household income.⁵ Household income includes income of the householder and all other people 15 years and older in the household, whether or not they are related to the householder. Median is the point that divides the household income distributions into halves: one-half with income above the median, and the other with income below the median. The median is based on the income distribution of all households, including those with no income.

Source: 2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Poverty rate (SAIPE)**

A single-year estimate for the percent of the population whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.⁶ Using the modeled Small Area Income and Poverty Estimate (SAIPE) data allow users to evaluate annual poverty rates.

Source: 2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Poverty rate (ACS)**

A multi-year estimate for the percent of the population whose income in the past 12 months is below the poverty level.⁷ Using the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates allow data users to evaluate poverty rates at lower levels of geography, such as census tracts.

Source: Table DP03: Selected Economic Characteristics, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Establishment entry rate**

A ratio of number of new establishments in 2020 to the average number of total establishments in 2019 and 2020.

Source: 2020 Business Dynamic Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Annual change in business establishments with less than 20 employees**

The percent change in the number of small business establishments with less than 20 employees from 2018 to 2019.

Source: 2018 & 2019 Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB), U.S. Census Bureau

⁵ SAIPE uses the ACS 1-year estimate for Puerto Rico and does not include its municipios (or county-equivalents).

⁶ The SAIPE poverty rate uses the same criteria as the ACS to determine a person's poverty status. See footnote 5 and 7.

⁷ Subject definitions for poverty status can be found on page 111 of the American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2021 Subject Definitions Document. See < https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2021_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>

- **Annual change in business establishments with less than 500 employees**

The percent change in the number of small business establishments with less than 500 employees from 2018 to 2019.

Source: 2018 & 2019 Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB), U.S. Census Bureau

- **Annual change in total business establishments**

The percent change in the total number of business establishments from 2018 to 2019.

Source: 2018 & 2019 Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB), U.S. Census Bureau

- **Annual change in real gross domestic product (GDP)**

The percent change in Real GDP from 2020 to 2021.⁸ Real GDP is in millions of chained 2012 dollars. Chained (2012) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2012 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100.

Source: 2021 Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis

- **Median home value (dollars)**

The median value of owner-occupied housing units. Value is the survey respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot (if lot owned), or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

Source: Table B25077: Median Value (Dollars), 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Annual change in population**

The percent change in the resident total population from July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021.⁹

Source: 1) Annual Resident Population Estimates, Estimated Components of Resident Population Change, and Rates of the Components of Resident Population Change for States and Counties: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (CO-EST2021-ALLDATA) & 2) Annual and Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for Municipios in Puerto Rico and Municipio Rankings: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (PRM-EST2021-CHG), Vintage 2021 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Net migration rate**

The difference between the number of migrants entering and those leaving a state or county from July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021, per 1,000 midyear population. A positive figure is known as a net immigration rate and a negative figure as a net emigration rate.

Source: Annual Resident Population Estimates, Estimated Components of Resident Population Change, and Rates of the Components of Resident Population Change for States and Counties: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021 (CO-EST2021-ALLDATA), Vintage 2021 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Percentage of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher**

The percentage of the population ages 25 years and older whose highest degree is a bachelor's degree, master's degree, professional school degree, or a doctoral degree.

Source: Table S1501: Educational Attainment, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Percentage of the population with a high school diploma (or equivalent)**

The percentage of population ages 25 years and older who received a regular high school diploma and did not attend college. Included in this category, are individuals who received the equivalent of a high school diploma (for example, passed the test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.)), and did not attend college.

Source: Table S1501: Educational Attainment, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

⁸ Maui County and Kalawao County, Hawaii are combined. In addition, select independent cities in Virginia are combined with a surrounding county (see Appendix A for list of combined counties).

⁹ Annual population change can be defined as the difference between the population of an area at the beginning and end of the period, expressed as a percentage of the beginning population.

- **Percent of population with an associate's degree**

The percentage of the population ages 25 years and older whose highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires 2 years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree.

Source: Table S1501: Educational Attainment, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

- **Percentage of high school-aged population not enrolled, not a graduate**

The percentage of the population ages 16 to 19 years who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. This statistic may serve as a proxy for the "high school dropout rate." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school; therefore, they may have dropped out before high school and never attended high school.

Source: Table B14005: Sex by School Enrollment by Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 16 to 19 Years, 2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

INDICATOR DATA SOURCES

The dashboard's indicator maps use publicly available data from multiple federal agencies. This section provides users with information about each of these data sources.

2017-2021 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

The ACS is a nationally representative survey with data on the characteristics of the U.S. population. The sample is selected from all counties and county-equivalents and has a sample size of about 3.5 million housing units each year. It is the premier source for detailed population and housing information about our nation and the communities within it.¹⁰

For more information visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/> >

The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY22-180)

2020 Business Dynamic Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau

Business Dynamic Statistics (BDS) provides annual measures of business dynamics (such as job creation and destruction, establishment births and deaths, and firm startups and shutdowns) for the economy overall and aggregated by establishment and firm characteristics.

For more information visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/bds.html>

The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY21-277).

2019 Fixed Broadband Deployment Data from the Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, Federal Communications Commission

Data on broadband deployment were collected from internet providers through FCC Form 477. Provider's report census blocks where they offer fixed broadband services and indicate the technology used to offer the service, and the maximum advertised download and upload speeds for both consumer and business fixed broadband services.

For more information visit < <https://www.fcc.gov/reports-research/reports/broadband-progress-reports/fourteenth-broadband-deployment-report>>

2021 Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program produces monthly and annual estimates of civilian labor force, employed people, unemployed people, and unemployment rates for census regions and divisions, states, counties, metropolitan areas, and many cities. These estimates are key indicators of local economic conditions.

For more information visit < <https://www.bls.gov/lau/lauov.htm> >

2021 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) is a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers. The QCEW covers more than 95 percent of U.S. jobs available at the county, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), state, and national level, by detailed industry. The primary source for the QCEW is administrative data from state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. These data are supplemented by data from two U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) surveys: the Annual Refiling Survey (ARS) and the Multiple Worksite Report (MWR). For more information visit < <https://www.bls.gov/cew/> >

¹⁰ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The margin of error value shown in the dashboard's data file is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [ACS Technical Documentation](#)).

2021 Regional Economic Accounts, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The regional economic accounts tell us about the geographic distribution of U.S. economic activity and growth. The estimates of gross domestic product by state and territory, and state and local area personal income, and the accompanying detail, provide a consistent framework for analyzing and comparing individual state and local area economies.

For more information visit < <https://www.bea.gov/data/economic-accounts/regional> >

2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

The U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program provides annual estimates of income and poverty statistics for all school districts, counties, and states. The estimates are not direct counts from enumerations or administrative records, nor direct estimates from sample surveys. Instead, for counties and states, the SAIPE program models income and poverty estimates by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records.¹¹

For more information visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saipe.html> >

The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY23-0057)

2018 and 2019 Statistics of U.S. Businesses, U.S. Census Bureau

Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) is an annual series that provides national and subnational data on the distribution of economic data by establishment industry & enterprise size. SUSB covers most of the country's economic activity. The series excludes data on non-employer businesses, private households, railroads, agricultural production, and most government entities. Tabulations providing data by employment size of enterprise have been assembled as far back as 1989. These data were developed in cooperation with, and partially funded by, the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA).

For more information visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/susb.html> >

The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and has approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied. (Approval ID: CBDRB-FY21-188 & CBDRB-FY22-117)

Vintage 2021 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

The Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program (PEP) produces estimates of the population for the United States, its states, counties, cities, and towns, as well as for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its municipios. Demographic components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) are produced at the national, state, and county levels of geography. The annual time series of estimates begins with the most recent decennial census data and extends to the vintage year.

For more information visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html> >

The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY22-054).

¹¹ Data are based on model estimates and contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error. The degree of uncertainty is represented through the use of a margin of error. The margin of error value shown in the dashboard's data file is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.

INFORMATION ABOUT MAP DATA

Missing Values and Medians

Some data values represent unique situations where the value is missing due to a specific reason. In the dashboard maps, the impacted geographies are displayed in gray as a part of a class called “Data not available.” The pop-up explains the reason for the unavailability.

A separate unique situation impacts some of the median home values. Median Home Value is a median statistic derived from an open-ended distribution. For medians that fall into the highest or lowest intervals of an open-ended distribution, the dashboard map includes these geographies in their respective highest or lowest classes on the map. The pop-up includes the median home value for each geography. If the geography is a part of this unique situation, the pop-up will identify it—i.e. “Under \$10,000” or “Over \$2,000,000”—versus a single such as \$137,900.

Missing values and medians in the dashboard’s supplemental data file have symbols assigned that convey more information about these data. See the symbols definitions in Table 2.

Table 2: Explanation of Symbols Used in the Supplemental Data File

Symbol	Definition
(X)	Not applicable. Indicator does not have data provided for Puerto Rico, Alaska’s newly established counties: Chugach Census Area (02-063) and Copper River Census Area (02-066), or Kalawao County, Hawaii
-	Not available. Estimate could not be computed because there were an insufficient number of sample observations or data was suppressed due to disclosure risk.
**	MOE could not be computed due to small sample size
median-	Median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example: 10000- denotes 10,000 or lower)
median+	Median falls in the highest interval of an open-ended distribution (for example: 2000000+ denotes 2,000,000 or higher)
***	MOE could not be computed because the median falls in an open-ended distribution

Use Caution When Comparing Data

When comparing data, users should consider the data source. Some map layers use estimates from data sources that are subject to error stemming from model error, sampling error, and non-sampling error. The margins of error for these data are available in the dashboard’s supplemental data files (refer to the ‘Locations’ section). When using survey data or modeled estimates, users should conduct statistical testing to make sure differences across geographic entities are statistically significant and are unlikely to have occurred by chance. To do this, user should download the data files and use the margin of error values for statistical testing. The Census Bureau has a statistical testing tool available for this purpose, visit < <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/statistical-testing-tool.html> >

APPENDIX A: CROSSWALK FOR COMBINED GEOGRAPHIES

The following table provides information on how the ACCESS BROADBAND Dashboard displays the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economic Accounts data's combined counties in Hawaii and Virginia. This data source was used in the dashboard to report annual percent change in Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Table 3: Crosswalk for BEA's Regional Economic Accounts Data's Combined Counties

ACCESS BROADBAND Indicator Dashboard			BEA Regional Economic Accounts Data's Combined Counties		
State FIPS	County FIPS	County Name	State FIPS	County FIPS	BEA Combined Geography name
15	009	Maui County, HI	15	901	Maui + Kalawao, HI
51	003	Albemarle County, VA	51	901	Albemarle + Charlottesville, VA
51	005	Alleghany County, VA	51	903	Alleghany + Covington, VA
51	015	Augusta County, VA	51	907	Augusta, Staunton + Waynesboro, VA
51	031	Campbell County, VA	51	911	Campbell + Lynchburg, VA
51	035	Carroll County, VA	51	913	Carroll + Galax, VA
51	053	Dinwiddie County, VA	51	918	Dinwiddie, Colonial Heights + Petersburg, VA
51	059	Fairfax County, VA	51	919	Fairfax, Fairfax City + Falls Church, VA
51	069	Frederick County, VA	51	921	Frederick + Winchester, VA
51	081	Greensville County, VA	51	923	Greensville + Emporia, VA
51	089	Henry County, VA	51	929	Henry + Martinsville, VA
51	095	James City County, VA	51	931	James City + Williamsburg, VA
51	121	Montgomery County, VA	51	933	Montgomery + Radford, VA
51	143	Pittsylvania County, VA	51	939	Pittsylvania + Danville, VA
51	149	Prince George County, VA	51	941	Prince George + Hopewell, VA
51	153	Prince William County, VA	51	942	Prince William, Manassas + Manassas Park, VA
51	161	Roanoke County, VA	51	944	Roanoke + Salem, VA
51	163	Rockbridge County, VA	51	945	Rockbridge, Buena Vista + Lexington, VA
51	165	Rockingham County, VA	51	947	Rockingham + Harrisonburg, VA
51	175	Southampton County, VA	51	949	Southampton + Franklin, VA
51	177	Spotsylvania County, VA	51	951	Spotsylvania + Fredericksburg, VA
51	191	Washington County, VA	51	953	Washington + Bristol, VA
51	195	Wise County, VA	51	955	Wise + Norton, VA
51	199	York County, VA	51	958	York + Poquoson, VA
51	520	Bristol city, VA	51	953	Washington + Bristol, VA
51	530	Buena Vista city, VA	51	945	Rockbridge, Buena Vista + Lexington, VA
51	540	Charlottesville city, VA	51	901	Albemarle + Charlottesville, VA
51	570	Colonial Heights city, VA	51	918	Dinwiddie, Colonial Heights + Petersburg, VA
51	580	Covington city, VA	51	903	Alleghany + Covington, VA
51	590	Danville city, VA	51	939	Pittsylvania + Danville, VA
51	595	Emporia city, VA	51	923	Greensville + Emporia, VA
51	600	Fairfax city, VA	51	919	Fairfax, Fairfax City + Falls Church, VA
51	610	Falls Church city, VA	51	919	Fairfax, Fairfax City + Falls Church, VA
51	620	Franklin city, VA	51	949	Southampton + Franklin, VA
51	630	Fredericksburg city, VA	51	951	Spotsylvania + Fredericksburg, VA
51	640	Galax city, VA	51	913	Carroll + Galax, VA
51	660	Harrisonburg city, VA	51	947	Rockingham + Harrisonburg, VA
51	670	Hopewell city, VA	51	941	Prince George + Hopewell, VA
51	678	Lexington city, VA	51	945	Rockbridge, Buena Vista + Lexington, VA
51	680	Lynchburg city, VA	51	911	Campbell + Lynchburg, VA
51	683	Manassas city, VA	51	942	Prince William, Manassas + Manassas Park, VA
51	685	Manassas Park city, VA	51	942	Prince William, Manassas + Manassas Park, VA
51	690	Martinsville city, VA	51	929	Henry + Martinsville, VA
51	720	Norton city, VA	51	955	Wise + Norton, VA
51	730	Petersburg city, VA	51	918	Dinwiddie, Colonial Heights + Petersburg, VA
51	735	Poquoson city, VA	51	958	York + Poquoson, VA
51	750	Radford city, VA	51	933	Montgomery + Radford, VA
51	775	Salem city, VA	51	944	Roanoke + Salem, VA
51	790	Staunton city, VA	51	907	Augusta, Staunton + Waynesboro, VA
51	820	Waynesboro city, VA	51	907	Augusta, Staunton + Waynesboro, VA
51	830	Williamsburg city, VA	51	931	James City + Williamsburg, VA
51	840	Winchester city, VA	51	921	Frederick + Winchester, VA